

ELECTRONICALLY-ACTIVE VEHICLE
GEAR-SHIFT KNOB

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The invention pertains to the general field of vehicle gear-shift knobs and more particularly to an electronically-active gear-shift knob having a set of switches that control the operation of a set of remotely located vehicle implements, such as a set of lights.

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BACKGROUND ART

15 The use of gear-shift knobs have long been a standard item of both manual and automatic transmissions. The primary function of the prior art knobs is to allow the transmission gear to be placed in a selected drive ratio. Background art also discloses several types of auxiliary lights, and in particular LED lights, that can be located throughout the vehicle to enhance safety or to add to the aesthetics of the vehicle. The LED lights are usually connected to be turned on one at-a-time or in combination by a set of switches or by a single master switch. Typically, the switches are located on a bracket that is attached near or below the vehicle instrument panel.

20 A search of prior art patents and industry literature did not disclose a vehicle gear-shift knob having a set of integral switches that remotely control the operation of a set of lights or the like.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The electronically-active vehicle gear-shift knob is designed to activate a set of four remotely located vehicle implements such as LED lights. In its basic 5 design, the electronically-active vehicle gear-shift knob is comprised of:

- o A hand-grasping section having an upper edge and a lower edge, wherein the lower edge has means for being attached to a vehicle gear-shift lever.
- o An electronics enclosure having an upper surface and a lower surface, wherein the lower surface has means for being releasably attached to the upper edge of the hand-grasping section, and
- o An electronics control circuit consisting of a transmitting circuit and a receiving circuit.

The transmitting circuit is enclosed within the electronic enclosure and has means for selectively producing an RF output signal corresponding to a 20 specific vehicle implement such as an LED light. The receiving circuit, which is remotely located, has means for receiving the RF output signal provided by the transmitting circuit and producing an output control signal that energizes a specific LED light.

25 The transmitting circuit is further comprised of an encoder that operates in combination with four pushbutton switches that are accessibly located on the upper surface of the electronics enclosure. Each of the pushbutton switches produces a unique encoded code 30 signal that is applied to the encoder. The encoder then produces a unique digital output signal that is applied to a transmitter module. The transmitter module subsequently produces the RF output signal that is

applied via an antenna to a receiver module located in the receiving circuit.

5 The receiver module processes the RF output signal and produces a serial digital output signal that is applied to a microcontroller. Depending upon which of pushbutton switches is pressed, the microcontroller produces an output control signal that activates one of the four remotely located LED lights.

10 In view of the above disclosure, the primary object of the invention is to produce an electronically-active vehicle gear-shift knob that includes a set of easily accessible pushbutton switches. When any one switch is pressed, a specific LED light is activated; by repressing the same switch, the specific LED light is 15 deactivated.

15 In addition to the primary object of the invention it is also an object of the invention to produce an electronically-active vehicle gear-shift knob that:

20 o includes a spring-released cover that prevents the accidental closing of any of the pushbutton switches,

25 o can be manufactured in metal or plastic in various colors,

25 o that can be manufactured in various designs, and

30 o is cost effective from both a consumer's and a manufacturer's points of view.

30 These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the subsequent detailed description of the preferred embodiment and the appended claims taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is an exploded side elevational view of the electronically-activated vehicle gear-shift knob.

5 FIGURE 2 is a side elevational view of the gear-shift knob showing an electronics enclosure with a transparent cover that is in an upward position which allows access to a set of pushbutton switches located on an upper surface of the electronics enclosure.

10 FIGURE 3 is a top plan view of the gear-shift knob.

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram of a transmitting circuit which is a subset of an electronics control circuit.

FIGURE 5 is a block diagram of a receiving circuit which is a subset of the electronics control circuit.

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BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The best mode for carrying out the invention is presented in terms of a preferred embodiment for an electronically-active vehicle gear-shift knob 10 (hereinafter "the gear-shift knob 10"). The gear-shift knob 10 incorporates a set of switches, with each switch controlling the operation of a specifically selected and remotely located vehicle element, such as a light.

The preferred embodiment of the gear-shift knob 10, as shown in FIGURES 1-5, is comprised of three major elements: a hand-grasping section 12, an electronics enclosure 44, and an electronics control circuit 90 which includes a transmitting circuit 92 and a remotely located receiving circuit 94.

The hand-grasping section 12, as shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3, is preferably constructed of a metal and includes an upper edge 14, a front surface 16, a rear surface 18, a lower edge 22, and a means 24 for being attached to a vehicle gear-shift lever 100. The front surface 16 preferably includes a set of finger-gripping indentations 20 that provide a positive grip when the hand-grasping section 12 is being held and used.

The means 24 for attaching the hand-grasping section 12 to the vehicle gear-shift lever 100 is accomplished by integrally attaching a sleeve 28 that extends downward from the lower edge 22 of the hand-grasping section 12. The sleeve 28 has a lower external threaded section 30, as shown in FIGURE 1, that includes a set of perpendicular threaded bores 32. Into each of the bores 32 is threaded a set screw 34 that impinges upon and secures the hand-grasping section 12 to the vehicle gear-shift lever 100. To complete the attachment, a housing 38, as also shown in

FIGURES 1 and 2, includes a set of internal threads 42 that are dimensioned to thread into the lower external threaded section 30 located on the downward-extending sleeve 28. When the housing 38 is fully threaded, the 5 upper edge 40 of the housing interfaces with the lower edge 32 of the hand-grasping section 12, as shown in FIGURE 2.

The electronics enclosure 44, as shown in FIGURES 1 and 2, is designed to enclose the transmitting circuit 10 92 (described infra) and is comprised of a front edge 46, a rear edge 48, an upper surface 50, and a lower surface 54. The lower surface 54 includes a means 52 for being attached to the upper edge 14 of the hand-grasping section 12.

15 The attachment means 52 is accomplished by locating adjacent the upper edge 14 and the front surface 16 of the hand-grasping section 12, an inward-extending lip 56; and adjacent the upper edge 14 and the rear surface 18 a downward-extending tab 58 having a threaded bore 20 60, as shown in FIGURE 1. To complete the attachment means 52 the electronics enclosure 44 has adjacent the front edge 46 a forward-extending tab 64 that engages the inward-extending lip 56 on the hand-grasping section 12. The electronics enclosure 44 also has a 25 downward-extending rear tab 68 having a tab bore 70 that is in alignment with the threaded bore 60, as also shown in FIGURE 1. When the forward-extending tab 64 and the inward-extending lip 56 are engaged and a threaded bolt 72 is inserted through the downward-extending rear tab 68 and threaded into the 30 threaded bore 60, the electronics enclosure 14 is attached to the hand-grasping section 12, as shown in FIGURE 2.

35 The upper surface 50 of the electronics enclosure 50 further comprises a transparent cover 76 that has a front edge 78 and a rear edge 80, as shown in FIGURES

1, 2 and 3. The front edge 78 is compressively hinged by a spring 82 and the rear edge 80 is normally held closed, as shown in FIGURE 1, by means of a spring clip 84. When the transparent cover is closed, a set of 5 four pushbutton switches 92E (described infra) cannot be accessed; conversely, when the spring clip 84 is depressed, the transparent cover 76 is released upward, as shown in FIGURE 2, allowing access to the four pushbutton switches 92E.

10 The above disclosure describes the mechanical design of the electronically-active vehicle gear-shift knob 10. The disclosure that follows covers the electronics control circuit 90 which includes the transmitting circuit 92 and the remotely located 15 receiving circuit 94.

16 The transmitting circuit 92 which is enclosed within the electronics enclosure 44 functions in combination with the receiving circuit 94 which is remotely located within the confines of the vehicle. 20 The transmitting circuit 92, as shown in FIGURE 4, is comprised of seven major elements: an encoder 92A, code setting switches 92B, an oscillator circuit 92C, element-selecting switches 92D, isolation diodes 92F, a transmitter module 92G and a power source 92I.

25 The encoder 92A, which preferably consists of a Holtek HT-12E or the like, includes an input consisting of a plurality of the code setting switches 92B. The arrangement and setting of the switches 92B produces a unique address code 11 that is applied to the encoder 30 92A. The oscillator circuit 92C functions to produce a fixed clock frequency 13.

35 The activation of the transmitting circuit 92 is provided by a set of element-selecting switches 92D. The closing of any one of the switches 92D produces an encoded signal 15 that is peculiar to the closed switch 92D.

5 Preferably, the set of element-selecting switches 92D consists of four pushbutton switches 92E that operate independently of each other. The pushbutton switches 92E are accessible via the upper surface 50 of the electronics enclosure 44 when the transparent cover 76 is released, as shown in FIGURE 2.

10 The encoder signal 15 consists of a serial digital code along with a unique address code as determined by the settings of the code-setting switches 92B. The encoded signal 15 is further modulated by the fixed clock frequency produced by the oscillator circuit 92C to allow the encoder 92A to produce a unique digital output signal 17.

15 The transmitter module 92G has means for receiving and processing the digital output signal 17 and subsequently producing an RF output signal 19. The RF signal 19, as shown in FIGURE 4, is radiated through a transmitting antenna 92H that is embedded within the electronics enclosure 44. The final element of the 20 transmitting circuit 92 is the transmitting circuit power source 92I which is comprised of a d-c cell selected to provide the required power levels. The d-c cell, which preferably is comprised of an L1028 12-volt alkaline cell, is placed within a cavity (not shown) 25 located on the lower surface 54 of the electronics enclosure 44.

30 The receiving circuit 94, as shown in FIGURE 5, is comprised of a receiving module 94A, a receiving antenna 94B, a microcontroller 94C, an oscillator circuit 94D and a receiving circuit power source 94E.

35 The receiving module 94A has means for receiving and processing the radiated RF signal 19 provided by the transmitter module 92G. The signal is received by the receiving antenna 94B, which is physically located within the vehicle to provide optimum signal receiving strength. The output of the receiver module 94A is a

serial digital output signal 27 that is applied to the microcontroller 94C.

The microcontroller 94C has means for receiving and processing the serial digital output signal 27 and producing an output control signal 29. The characteristics of the signal 29 are determined by which of the pushbutton switches 92E, located on the transmitting circuit 42, is closed. Each of the control signals 29 is connected to a specific element of a vehicle, such as an auxiliary LED light. When the first pushbutton switch 92E is closed, the vehicle element i.e., the auxiliary LED light, is energized. Conversely, when the first pushbutton switch 92E is pressed again the microcontroller 94C causes the vehicle element to de-energize.

The microcontroller 94C is comprised of a PIC microcontroller that is preferably selected from an automotive series PIC microcontroller that allows the microcontroller 94C to be powered directly from a vehicle 23-volt d-c power source. This design includes a code-learning circuit that is activated during the power-up sequence and assures that only the specific unique digital signal 17 produced by the encoder 92A is being processed by the microcontroller 94C.

As shown in FIGURE 5, at least one of the four output control signals 29 from the microcontroller 94C can be modified. The modification consists of connecting the output to a current limiting resistor R_L that is placed in series with the base of an NPN transistor Q1 or MOSFET. The output of the transistor Q1 is a high-current control signal 31 that enables the microcontroller 94C to switch to a relatively high current in order to operate a device such as a high-intensity lamp, a relay, a solenoid or the like.

The receiving circuit 94, as shown in FIGURE 5, also includes the oscillator circuit 94D, which

produces a fixed clock frequency 33 and the receiving circuit power source 94E that is designed to provide the receiving circuit 94 with the required power levels.

5 While the invention has been described in complete detail and pictorially shown in the accompanying drawings it is not to be limited to such details, since many changes and modifications may be made in the invention without departing from the spirit and scope
10 thereof. For example, as shown in FIGURE 5, the output control signals 29 from the microcontroller 94C can be connected in parallel with a corresponding set of LEDs 96 that are located on a remotely-located vehicle element indicator 98. When a particular pushbutton switch 92E is closed, a corresponding vehicle element is activated, likewise a particular LED 96 that corresponds to the vehicle element illuminates. Thus, a user of the inventive gear-shift knob 10 can visually determine which vehicle element has been activated.
15 Hence, it is described to cover any and all modifications and forms which may come within the language and scope of the appended claims.
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